the photographer's studio one of his friends observed that his hair was combad remarkably smooth. "That's a fact," he replied, "and the picture won't look like me." With that he ran his hand through his hair and made it look nature. le it look natural. Mr. Keyes only began his purchases some months back and has already gotten together a creditable collection, which he takes great pleasure in ex-hibiting to his friends. Several letters from William H. Herndon, Lincoln' law partner, attest the genuineness of a number of the articles. — Chicago

COLLARS AND TIES.

Two Articles of Apparel Which Reveal the Characteristics of Their Wearers.

No other garments have the faculty of so revealing their owner's characteristics as collars and ties. The hat and coat may deceive, gloves may mislead, boots may create very false impressions, but the collar and tie give an unfaltering verdict. The middle-aged professional man has his collar turned down and wears the soberest of black ties. The horsey man carries out the promise of his gorgeous plaid jacket and brueches by a collar of form al cut and a cotton tie imprinted with horse's heads or hoofs, with stirrups, saddles or other articles of equine furniture. It would be as difficult, on the other hand to be seen to be a control of the control of hand, to imagine an aesthetic post lar and loosely-knotted, soft Surah tie for this sporting style as it would be to conceive an American rancher in the stiff, four-inch-deep, "stand-up-all-round" and chimney-pot of the young gentlemen who ogle barmaids at fash-fonable restaurants. 'Arry on the eve of a bank holiday purchases a cravat of gaudy color, filling up all in-terstices in the region of his throat; and, in addition, assumes a paper col-llar of startling form and pattern. In-experienced eyes might find some dif-ficulty in distinguishing between the closely-knotted handkerchief of the poscher and the similar style also in favor among navvies. The difference is that the gentlemen who pursue the former vocation usually wear their's whose occupation requires the utmost freedom, tie their red and yellow bandanas so as to permit unrestricted play to their manly throats. This method has the advantage of making one arti- and shall eat but a few mouthfuls any

PLAUSIBLE OPINIONS.

An American Scientist's Lies of the Form ation of North America.

The opinion is expressed by an emlnent American scientist, in a recent lecture, that the North American Continent had the beginning of its formation in islands of matter rising out of the immense ocean, which grow until they finally touched each other. Many ner a double-barrelled shotgun stood of these islands were volcances that threw up matter that had formed below the surface of the water, and were larger below the water than above it. The Hawaiian Islands have had many volcanoes and were much formed them. Their whole area above the sea s no more than that of the State of Massachusetts, but their combined bases must be equal to the whole of New England and New York united. Thus the original islands of this con-tinent could easily have been made to enlarge and join each other, and the granite rock so abundant was doubtless once erupted from volcances, like flow-ing lava. Among the first volcanic islands must have been Greenland. islands must have been Greenland, Canada east of Winnipeg, the Atlantic district, the Bocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas; but as the islands rose and enlarged great depressions would maturally commence and go on, and in this way the depressions of Hudson's Bay, the Mississippi Valley, and the Salt Lake and Nevada basins were formed. These depressions would fill with massive sediments, which would eventually become rocks, and the depressions would have a saucer or platter shape. would have a saucer or platter shape. — N. F. Sun.

Paper Water Pipes.

A short time ago it was given out that paper rails had been made and successfully tested. Now the same material has been utilized for making pipes, and a certain quantity of such pipes have been exhibited in Vienna. The process is as follows: Strips of paper, the width of which corresponds with the length of one pipe section, are drawn through melted asphalt, and wound upon a mandrel. When the pipe thus made has cooled, the manto withdrawn, and the ine ered with a kind of enamel, the nature of which comprises the main secret of the invention, and is therefore not made known. The outside is painted with aspiral varnish and dusted over with sand. It is stated that such a pipe will resist some two thousand pounds internal pressure, though the thickness of the stuff is only about one-half inch.—Chicago Heraid.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Bender, the Western Murderer. "On two different occasions I ate dinner at the cabin of old Bender, the Kansac fiend," said a pack-peddler to a reporter. "On the first occasion the old man was away and I saw only two women about the place. Six months later, when I called again, it was about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Then I saw old Bender for the first time. I have heard him described as a pleasant faced old man whom no one would suspect, but, I tell you, the very first look at him put me on my guard. For the first time in a year 1 felt that my life was in danger. The same two slat-

ternly women were about the house, and there was a young man whom I took to be old Bender's son. This young man disappeared soon after I arrived, but whether he hid in the house or rode off across the prairie I never knew. Bender's women pur-chased about two dollars' worth of notions, and the old man dickered with me for an hour over a gold watch. It seems he had but a small stock of cash, but he offered me personal property in exchange. He had three or four silver watches, all of which had been carried, two or three revolvers, two bosom pins made out of lumps of pure gold and three or four pairs of valuable cuff-buttons. We had nearly effected an exchange when he suddenly decided to

leave the matter open until after dinner.
"Dinner was announced soon after twelve o'clock. I took my pack with me into the dining-room, where I found the table set for one. There were three rooms in the house. The front room vas a general sitting-room and office combined. Bender kept a sort of tavern, you know, and travelers had this front room. The next room back was the dining-room and family room combined. There was a bedroom leading off. On the walls of this family room were a few old-fashioned prints in old-fash-ioned frames; a shelf on which stood a clock and a few scant evidences of women's presence. The back room was the kitchen.

"I had my eyes wide open when I entered that dining-room, and the very first thing I noticed was that the table was set lengthwise of the room, and that my chair and plate had been so placed that my back would be toward placed that my back would be toward the kitchen door, which was not over five or six feet away. Had it been at the other end my back would have been toward the office door. The first move I made was to turn the chair around to the side and sit down. I now faced the bedroom door, and had the other doors to my right and left, while there was no window behind me. The younger woman was in the room and she looked at me in a queer, strange way as I up-set the arrangements she had perset the arrangements she had per-fected. Bender did not look into the room for two or three minutes, and then retired without speaking. A minute later he passed around the house and entered the kitchen by the back door. While I could not see him, I heard him and the woman whispering together, and I caught the words as

spoken by her:
"I tell you he did it himself." "I could not eatch a word from him, and directly he went out and she came in with the rest of the estables. Her face was flushed and her manner very nervous. She put on a plate of bread and a platter of meat and then went out for the coffee. As she set the cup and saucer on the board she partly up-set the cup and spilled half the contents on the table

"'Excuse me-I'm sorry,' she said, as I shoved back to keep the hot liquid from dripping on my legs.
"'Never mind—no harm done,' I replied.

thit was so careless of me. You had better change your seat to the end while I sop it up. "O. don't mind. I'm not hungry

ferred water to collee.

"She gave me one of the queerest looks I ever got, first flushing up and then turning pale. Spilling that coffee was a put-up job to get my back to the kitchen door. I suspected it then; a few months later I had plenty of horr i ble proofs. Before the meal was fin-ished old Bender looked in from the kitchen door and drew back, and when I shoved away and entered the office in a corner of the office. When I came out it was gone. The old man came in after awhile, and it was easy to see that he had to force himself to converse. I paid him for the meal and was ready to go. It was a lonely road I had to travel, with no other house for miles, and it suddenly struck me that the younger man had gone on to lie in ambush and shoot me in case I escaped assassination at the house. For a minute or two I quite lost my sand, and you can judge what a relief it was to me to see a team drive up with three men in the vehicle and room for one more. They stopped to water the horses and chat a few moments, and readily gave me a lift on my way."N. Y. Star.

A German Hoax

The city of Heidelberg is to hold this summer the five hundredth anniversary of the establishment of its famous uni versity, and, according to the Berlin Echo, "a rich and eccentric America n has offered to provide the city on the Neckar, already famous for its gigantic tun, with "the biggest ink-stand in the world." He thinks that the inauguration of a "mammoth ink-pot" would be a most appropriate part of the cere-monial at the approaching fetes, while it would be much more litting for the citizens of the Athens on the Neckar to boast that they owned the biggest thing in ink-pots rather than the biggest thing in wine-barrels. The gen-crous man is the owner of an enormous monolith in Texas, which could be ex-cavated so as to hold countless gallons of ink. The stone is worth at least fifteen hundred dollars; but he will gladly present it to the city or the university if the authorities will ar-range for the cost of its transit from America to the Palatinate of the Rhine. America to the Palatimate of the Rhine. "It is not like the Cleopatra obelisk." observes the owner, "for it has never been desecrated by a chisel." The Echo, like many of its kind, appears to be fooling those who call upon it for information, as the whole affair is a gigantic hoax.—San Francisco Chronicle.

-Robinson Crusoe's island has been leased of the Chilian Government by a Swiss named Rodt, who has a colony there which he manages much in the way Crusoe directed his community after immigration gave him one.

-F. Carroll Brewster, an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, in a recent letter says: "For ten years to come no man should dream of studying law unless he sees directly before him a certain opening as partner, helper or successor to an established and lucrative practice."

A GREAT PROJECT.

English View of the Hudson Bay Route from Canada to England.

The commencement of a railway which will run northwards, from the beart of the Canadian Dominion to Hudson Bay, again raises the questior of a shipping route by way of Hudson Bay and Strait to England. Dr. Bell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, when the matter was being discussed some years ago, said that the proposed route by rail from Winnipeg to For Churchill, on Hudson Bay, thence by steamer to England, would be twelve hundred and ninety-one miles shorter than the Montreal route, and about seventeen hundred miles as compared

with the New York route.

Port Nelson, at the mouth of the Nelson river, has been finally chosen as the terminus of the proposed rail way from Winnipeg. The mouth of the Nelson is reported to be open all winter for twenty or twenty-five miles up, owing to the tide. Its average width for that distance up is about three miles. At Seal Island, twentyfive miles up, there is a capital harbor, and water enough for any ocean

Hudson Bay forms the central basis for the drainage of the northern portion of North America; and of the many rivers which flow into it from all sides, about thirty are of considerable size The Albany and the Churchill are the longest on the western side; but the Nelson, with a course of only about four hundred miles, carries the largest body of water down to the sea, and may be ascended by small steamers fo about seventy or eighty miles. Before the navigation of the bay was under-stood, it was usual to take two seasons for a voyage from England; and the Captain who was fortunate enough to return the same year was awarded a prize of fifty pounds. Since 1884, the Canadian Government has received re-ports from observers stationed along the coasts of the strait and on th islands as to the navigable nature of the bay and strait. Lieutenant Gordon, in 1884 and 1885, seemed to be of opinion that the bay and strait would in ordinary seasons, so far as ice and weather considerations are concerned, e practicable for Northwest trade tolerably well-built vessels for four The bay is reported as navig able at all times, as it never completely freezes over; nor does the strait, the ice met with there being floe-ice from Fox'

Channel. The report of the select committee of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly in charge of the question, in 1885, was to that effect that ports on the shores of the bay are open on an average from four and a half to five months in each year to ordinary vessels, and that both bay and strait seemed to be singularly free from obstruction to navigation in the shape of shoals or reefs, and during the period of open water from storms

and fogs.
Should this shipping route by way Hudson Bay and Strait to England prove a practicable one, even for a few onths in summer, it will enable the Canadians to send us grain and produce from the great Northwest at even cheaper rate than they they have been doing hitherto.—Chambers' Journal.

MARRIAGE IN BRAZIL.

consenguineous Unions the Rule Instead of the Exception. Consenguineous marriages in Brazil

are the rule and not the exception, there being really more such than of those between parties not related by blood. There are very many, not only between first cousins but also between double first cousins; and there are probably more marriages between a man and his niece, or a woman and her nephew, than there are of first cousins in America, even without tak-ing into consideration the fact that the population of the United States is four or five times as large as that of Brazil It seems most ludicrous to the stranger to hear a man and his wife address each other as cousins, as they generally do when such was their relationship.

In many cases not only was the union of the parents consanguineous, but also that of the grandparents, and in some cases even further back. this has its effect on the intellect of their offspring, though not so marked and invariable as one might naturally sup-pose. For some of the children are apparently as intelligent as those of people not related by blood. But this proves nothing unless it is their good

fortune, and even these probably pay the penalty in some other way.

The people of Brazil are by no means intelligent as a race generally, but this is chiefly due in part to the absence of educational facilities; for it s no easy matter for the poor people in any part of the country to acquire even the rudiments of an education, and for those outside of the towns it is virtually impossible.

Probably to consanguineous mar-riages are due not only some loss of intellectual power, but also the facts that the people are, as a rule, homely exceedingly nervous, and not vigorous, though these conclusions may be qualifiable, for the lack of vigor may be due partly to the climate and their lazy, inactive lives, and their nervousness may be attributable to the quantity of strong coffee they all drink from early child-

hood, and the habit of excessive smok nood, and the habit of excessive smoking amongst the men and boys.

The features of the white people are, for the most part, irregular. Generally they have coal-black hair and beautiful black eyes. Sometimes the teeth are very fine, and the hands of those of the best families are beautifully actively. fully soft and very flexible, a most natural sequence, as these people, hav-ing many slaves, never perform any work themselves, nor have their immediate ancestors before them, to impair heir delicacy. But whatever beauty they do possess will frequently be marred by ugly skins, noses, mouths or other features, whilst the face may lack a cultivated, refined expression. which gives place to the sensual. But this is no invariable rule, for some are handsome, intelligent and refined-looking.—Brooklyn Magazine.

A Juvenile Tilt.

First Boy-My pa blows a horn the band.

Second Boy-That ain't nothin'. F. B.-Mischief it ain't; mo'an your your ole pa can do. My pa goes to parties an' pienies an' your ole pa can't go there.

8. B.—Yes, an' my pa is in the peni-tentiary an' your ole pa can't go there, either.—Arkansaw Traveler.

-The main building of the New Orleans Exposition was put up at auction the other day. It cost over half a million dollars, but the highest bid reselved was \$9,050.—N. Q. Times.

WOOD POWDER.

Saw-Dust Treated With Acids More Pow

Dynamite, long used as an explosive in the engineer corps of the Belgian army, has lately, on account of the numerous difficulties attending its use, been replaced by wood powder made, at Canbille, near Peer, in the province of Limburg, Belgium.

The powder is simply saw-dust treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and afterward formed under powerful pressure into cylindri-cal or prismatic cartridges. These carton or prismatic cartridges. These cartridges are prepared for commercial use by covering them with paraffined paper, which protects them from moisture.

The instantaneous production of the

gases arising from the primer and the explosive, and the simultaneous action of these gases in every direction, cause the air in contact with the face surface of the cartridge to act to some extent as a light tamping, and the power of the explosion is directed to the other

In comparative experiments made upon a rail with wood powder and dynmite with cellulose, it was ascertaine that for equal weights charges of the first substance were at least as powerful as those of the second, and that the results were more constant, more

regular.
In the experiments of rupturing doubled beams, the maximum effects were produced when the cartridges were placed in the angles upon one face of the beam.

Below are the results of the different experiments in the rupture of double beams of wrought iron, with equa weights of wood powder, of dynamite with cellulose, of gun cotton and of paleine of forty per cent .:

NATURE OF EXPLOSIVE. (France.) 10 8 Wood powder.... Dynamite, with cellu-4.50 8 4 5.00 % 1 6.25 6 3 Gun cotton.....

One wholly failed to explode. But it is especially with reference to transportation with an army that wood powder possesses remarkable advan-tages. It is well known what precau-tions are essential in order to protect dynamite cartridges in pack trains from projectiles which might strike them and cause explosion. With cartridges and cause explosion. With cartridges of wood powder this danger need not be feared, since when they are placed against iron plates, and struck by bullets fired at a distance of fifty metres, they do not explode. - Quar-terly Journal of the U. S. Military Serv-

CONFEDERATE COATS.

History of the One Recently Placed in the National Muscum.

A gray coat has been hung in a case at the National Museum near the collection of relics of the Confederacy. This coat was a Confederate officer's coat, and though such garments were worn by thousands of men less than twenty-five years ago, they are regarded as rare curiosties. What became of all the old gray and butternut suits after Appomattox is one of the mysteries which those only can explain who have made a deep study of the average life and the final destiny of a suit of clothes. This coat was presented to the museum by O. W. Barron, of Danville, Va., formerly Captain of Company H, Twenty-fourth regiment Virginia infantry It is the coat of a Captain of infantry and is in a fair state of preservation Captain Barron, in a note which h sent with the coat, said: "I bough this coat early in the year 1863 Petersburg, Va., for \$130 in Confederate currency, and kept the coat constantly ion until that command was nearly all captured at Five Forks, just a short time before the final surrender, and my colored servant, who took care of my clothes, thinking I was killed, burned the remainder of my baggage and car-ried this coat home to my father in Henry County, this State, where I got it on my return from prison at John-son's Island. I seldom used the coat except on occeasions of dress parade and reviews, or when sitting on courtsmartial." The cloth, which is gray, is not of very fine texture. It is a frock coat, with cuffs and military collar faced with blue. The sleeves are em-broidered with gold braid. There are no shoulder-straps, but instead three bars on the collar indicate the rank of the wearer. The buttons are similar to United States buttons, except there is no lettering upon them. They have embossed upon them the American spread eagle, with the union shield upon its breast, and surrounded by galaxy of stars. Mr. Howard Clark, who has charge of the historical collection, expects soon to obtain possession of a coat of an engineer officer in the Confederate service. - Washington Star.

JAIL ARISTOCRACY.

The Distinct Classification of Society Prevailing in Jalis and Prisons.

There is no place in the world where there is such a distinct classification of society as in jail. I found that out when I was cultivating Mr. Maxwell's society and pumping a confession out of him. The aristocracy are the fellows in for murder. They, as a rule, maintain a dignified reserve and are ad dressed as Mr. So-and-So by the other prisoners. On the other hand, they call their fellow-prisoners John or Bill. The next grade are the professional crooked men. There is a great rivalry between them and the murderers as to which really form the creme de la creme and the consequence is a cold-ness exists. They speak of each other's crimes in a slighting manner and de-preciate one another's villainy. The lower classes are represented by the sneak-thieves, the tramp crooks and amateurs. They are looked upon with contempt by those who have progressed further in crime, and not associated with. On their part they recognize their unworthiness and are meek and lowly extensing it agreet favor to do lowly, esteeming it a great favor to do the boss criminals some little service. There is an unwritten law establishing these grades and it is never violated. — Delective McCullough, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—A strange accident happened to a consignment of heavy cattle sold for shipment to England. Rough weather was encountered on the voyage, and the stanchions to which the cattle were tied gave way, forcing the stock to the other side of the ship and causing it to careen so much that to lighten the vossel the cattle were thrown overboard, a loss of \$13,000.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Salt extracts the juices from meat in cooking. Steaks ought not, there-fore, to be salted until they have been broiled.

—It is a very good plan to have two sets of roosting-poles for the hens and change them each week, setting them outside when not in use.

-Do not neglect to tie the young growth of grape-vines to the poles or trellis from time to time so that the wind can not whip them about the stakes or over the wires and injure them.—Western Rural.

-To sweeten rancid butter, take strong lime-water and work the butter over in it just as you would work it if just taken from the churn to get the outtermilk out of it. - Cincinnati Times. -If ants are to be killed, a sponge saturated with sweetened water, it is said, will be quickly filled with them.

The sponge may then be dipped in boiling water from time to time.

-Lemon Tart: One cup of sugar, two iemons, all the juice, and a teaspoonful of grated peel, one teaspoon-ful of corn starch dissolved in a little cold water, and one and one-half dozen raisins, stewed, cut in two and seeded. Beat up well, and bake with upper and ower crust .- The Household.

-A delicious pudding is made in this way: Chop a pineapple quite fine; take some cake which is a little dry, rub it fine in your hands or crush it on a kneading board; put it into a pudding dish in alternate layers with the pineapple, sweeten abundantly, moisten with cold water and bake in a moderate oven for an hour or so. - N. Y. Herald

-When it is understood that if illowed to ripen to seed perfectly, the rass loses all its rich juices, and becomes mere dry straw—woody fibre, a little silicate of potash and a very triling quantity of vegetable extractive matter—the importance of cutting it at the right time will be apparent.— Indianapolis Sentinel.

-To boil a pudding in a bag, dip the bag (which should be made of thick cotton or linen) in hot water, and rub the inside with flour before putting in the pudding. When done, dip the bag in cold water and the pudding will turn out easily. Always put a plate on the bottom of the kettle to keep the pudding from burning.—Baptist Weekly.

-Usually the use of blinds cause the very evil it is intended to remedy—shy-ing. The horse shies because he sees something imperfectly, or can not see at all an object which makes a noise, the nature of which he does not understand. If he has not blinds to interfere with his sight, he will shy less often. If you could not see on either side, only straight ahead, you would be far more timid, your heart would suddenly begin to beat faster, much oftener that it does now. So with a horse; blinds make him timid. If you have a horse addicted to shying, remove the blinds and be kind to him for a few days, until he has gained confidence in himself and in you. This will effect a radical cure. - Rural New Yorker.

MAINTAINING FERTILITY.

Clover Plowed Under or Burned Better

An experience of over twenty years on my farm shows me that the farm itself will furnish all the fertilizers necessary to keep it at a high state of productiveness, and that clover seed is the only fertilizer (?) I need to buy, and that I can grow, if I wish to. My general plan of management is this: I have seeded down in bluegrass for permanent pasture enough of my land which is rolling and least suitable for cultivation to enable me to raise stock to consume the hay and corn-fodder and work the straw into the compost heap. The remainder of my land, sixty-five acres in all, is in one enclosure, and no stock is ever turned on it, ither summer or winter. On this w follow a rotation which brings it all into clover at least every third year. About one-third of it is sown in wheat each year and clover is always sown with the wheat. A few acres are sown to oats each spring; some five to eight acres planted to potatoes: five to ten kept in timothy for meadow, and the remainder is planted to corn.

The larger part of the clover does not

stand to make a crop at all, but as it is not pastured after harvest we get in all favorable autumns as heavy a growth as is usual in June, and then plowed down late in the fall or early the following spring. On the poorer part of the land we allow the clover to stand and cut the first crop for hay and either plow under the second growth or cut it for seed, but on twenty-five acres of my best land I have grown a crop of grain or potatoes each year for twenty years and have plowed down ten acres of clover grown in the fall as stated above. I call this raising three crops in two years, and consider the clover crop thus grown nearly as val-uable as the grain crops. I conclude after careful comparison with manure that this fall-grown crop of clover is worth as much to the land as twelve loads of manure per acre, which would cost me in cash and labor eighteen dollars, and this with no expense except for seed and sowing, which rarely exceeds one dollar an acre and sometimes falls below seventy-five cents. There is one point in my practice which I presume will be criticised by many of my readers. I burn off the clover if not plowed under in the fall. I have experimented in this matter until I feel well assured that this is best.

We lose no organic matter by the burning, and I think the rains of winter have washed most of the nitrogen into the soil, and I find the mechanical con-dition of the soil much the best where the clover is burned. I prefer to burn early when the land is frozen and then the fine coat of leaves that has been washed into the soil does not burn but only the coarse stalks. The ash makes a fertilizer that is powerful and acts quickly in giving the young plants a start. In 1856, when I had a crop of wheat which threshed thirty-three oushels to the acre and was cut with a bushels to the acre and was cut with a oradle which necessarily left a very heavy stubble on the ground, I wished to put the field in wheat again but found it impossible to plow the stubble under and so fired it. About half the field burned over, but in places where the stubble was lighter it was not burned. In two weeks after the wheat came up one could stand at the side of the field and tell to a foot where the stubble had been burned by the rank the neid and tell to a foot where the stubble had been burned by the rank growth and good color of the plant. In another case a field of clover had been allowed to grow all the season to plow under, but after worrying half a day the owner gave it up and applied the torch. The result was a yield of sixty-two hashale of wheat to the sere-

PLEASANT WORK.

Why the Washington Fish Reservoir Cleansed with Unusual Thoroughness. Immediately in front of the Capitol on the west side, is a large fish reser

voir. It is probably sixty feet long by thirty-five feet wide on the average, and s probably eighteen feet deep at the upper end and fourteen feet deep at the lower end. It is shaped like an egg, is built of stone, and catches the surplus water from the springs beneath the capital which supply the inhabitants with drinking water. An iron spout pours the surplus water into the reservoir in constant stream. There is a large variety of fish in the reservoir, and lean ing against the rails which surround i may be seen, at nearly all times of the day, a crowd of spectators, for the water is so transparent that the fish may be seen at any depth. During the pas week a body of laborers were engaged for two or three days cleaning out this and the fish taken out and placed in vats. The bottom of the reservoir is covered with stone and cement, bu on top of that was found a mucous, slime of mud, moss and leaves, proba-bly three inches deep. The architect of the hospital said that during the process of cleaning the reservoir, although the work was very heavy and unpleasant, none of the duties about the hospital were performed with greater zeal and leasure by the workmen. The reason of this was, he said, that the man who caned out the filth often found a good deal of valuable treasure in it. ors and Representatives are often seen to throw dimes and nickles and fanc buttons and scarf pins into the pool to see the fish dart after them. reservoir is cleaned out about ever three months and there is found depo ited at the bottom of it almost a peck of these little trinkets which are thrown into it, and occasionally the workmen receive very valuable "tips" for their extraordinary labors. On one occasion, it is said, a diamond ring and three or four five-dollar gold pieces were found among the valuables. They had evi-dently been cast into the pool by mis-take.—Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.

-The English court for crown cases eserved has just decided a curious point in criminal law. One man aimed a blow at another, but missing him struck and wounded a woman. He was tried for striking the woman and found guilty by the jury. It was admitted that he did not intend to strike her, and that the blow was purely accidental. The court sustained the conviction. Lord Cole-ridge explained that the prisoner "intended to do an unlawful act, and in doing it he inflicted the injury. The intent to injure a particular person is not required." That is, the offense is made out if the assailant purposely and maliciously strikes at one person but hits another.

-Recently Albert Isaac, an Indian, was hanged at Alturas, Cal., for a mur-der committed about a year ago. He made no confession while in the jail, and said up to the last that he didn't known anything about it. He rather seemed to like the idea of being hanged. In conversation with Rev. Griffiths he said: "If I live I have to work hard to make my living; If I die I no work any He was engaged most of his time during his confinement in playing "solitaire," and said when he got on the other side he would teach the over there. He ate a harty dinner before being led to the gallows. - San Francisco Call.

-There are three kisses in the world of miscellaneous kisses which may be counted true-the kiss the mother lightly lays upon her baby's dewy lips, the kiss the mother gives her boy as he goes forth into the world, and the kiss press upon the still, pale lips of the dead. All the rest are like the strawin the bottom of be taken on suspicion .- Chicago Jour nal.

A medical journal says that unventilated hats are great causers of baldness, and adds: "The beard never falls out, because it has plenty of light and air." Ah, well, you don't know about that. If a man began wearing a beard as early as he wears his hair per-haps by the time he is fifty his jaws ould be as bald as a billiard ball. Y. Telegram.

-Madness in cattle was once suposed to arise from a distemper in the internal substance of their horns, and furious or mad cattle had their horns bound with straw. Best Goods are Put in Smallest Parcels

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped reliets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive-look ing pill. Unlike the big pills, however they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, not render the bowels costive after using.

BALTIMORE.

INDIANAPOLIS.

LOUISVILLE

Wheat-No. 2 red.....

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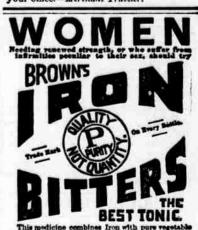
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